# PRELIMINARY

# NLT Technologies, Ltd.

## TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

NL10276BC30-39

38cm (15.0 Type) XGA LVDS interface (1port)

## PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET =

DOD-PP-1265 (3rd edition)

This PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET is updated document from DOD-PP-1249(2).

All information is subject to change without notice. Please confirm the sales representative before starting to design your system.

#### INTRODUCTION

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Examples: Computers, office automation equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment, industrial robots, etc.

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Examples: Control systems for transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, medical equipment not specifically designed for life support, safety equipment, etc.

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Examples: Military systems, aircraft control equipment, aerospace equipment, nuclear reactor control systems, medical equipment/devices/systems for life support, etc.

The quality grade of this product is the "Standard" unless otherwise specified in this document.

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NL10276BC30-39

#### 1. OUTLINE

#### 1.1 STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

Color LCD module NL10276BC30-39 is composed of the amorphous silicon thin film transistor liquid crystal display (a-Si TFT LCD) panel structure with driver LSIs for driving the TFT (Thin Film Transistor) array and a backlight.

The a-Si TFT LCD panel structure is injected liquid crystal material into a narrow gap between the TFT array glass substrate and a color-filter glass substrate.

Color (Red, Green, Blue) data signals from a host system (e.g. signal generator, etc.) are modulated into best form for active matrix system by a signal processing board, and sent to the driver LSIs which drive the individual TFT arrays.

The TFT array as an electro-optical switch regulates the amount of transmitted light from the backlight assembly, when it is controlled by data signals. Color images are created by regulating the amount of transmitted light through the TFT array of red, green and blue dots.

#### 1.2 APPLICATION

• For industrial use

#### 1.3 FEATURES

- Ultra-wide viewing angle (Adoption of Ultra-Advanced Super Fine TFT (UA-SFT))
- Long life LED backlight type
- High contrast
- Wide color gamut
- LVDS interface
- Selectable LVDS input map
- Small foot print
- Replaceable lamp for backlight
- Acquisition product for UL60950-1 /CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-03 (File number: E170632)

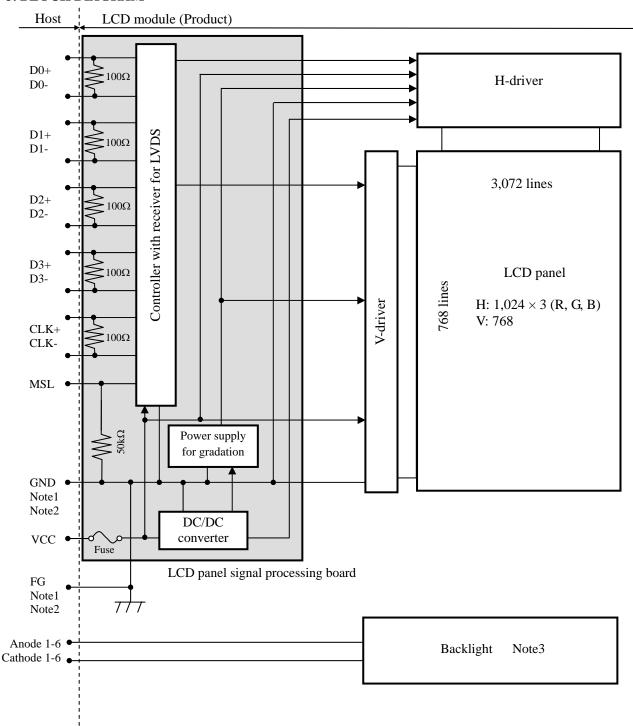
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#### 2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display area	304.128 (H) × 228.096 (V) mm
Diagonal size of display	38cm (15.0 inches)
Drive system	a-Si TFT active matrix
Display color	16,777,216 colors (6bit+FRC)
Pixel	1,024 (H) × 768 (V) pixels
Pixel arrangement	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe
Dot pitch	0.099 (H) × 0.297 (V) mm
Pixel pitch	0.297 (H) × 0.297 (V) mm
Module size	326.5 (W) ×253.5 (H) × 11.7 (D) mm (typ.)
Weight	(970)g (typ.)
Contrast ratio	(900):1 (typ.)
Viewing angle	At the contrast ratio ≥ 10:1  • Horizontal: Right side 88° (typ.), Left side 88° (typ.)  • Vertical: Up side 88° (typ.), Down side 88° (typ.)
Designed viewing direction	Viewing angle with optimum grayscale (γ≒2.2): Normal axis (perpendicular)
Polarizer surface	Antiglare
Polarizer pencil-hardness	3H (min.) [by JIS K5600]
Color gamut	At LCD panel center 72% (typ.) [against NTSC color space]
Response time	$Ton+Toff (10\% \longleftrightarrow 90\%)$ 25 ms (typ.)
Luminance	At $IL=50mA$ /One circuit (270) cd/m <sup>2</sup> (typ.)
Signal system	LVDS 1port (Receiver: Equivalent of THC63LVDF84B, Thine Electronics Inc.) [8-bit digital signals for data of RGB colors, Dot clock (CLK), Data enable (DE)]
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board: 3.3V
Backlight	LED Backlight type:  Replaceable part Lamp holder set: Type No.:150LHS36  Recommended LED driver board (Option) LED driver board: Type No.:150PW02F Corresponding wiring harness: Type No. 150CBL02
Power consumption	At IL= 50mA /One circuit, Checkered flag pattern 10.2 W (typ.)

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#### 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM

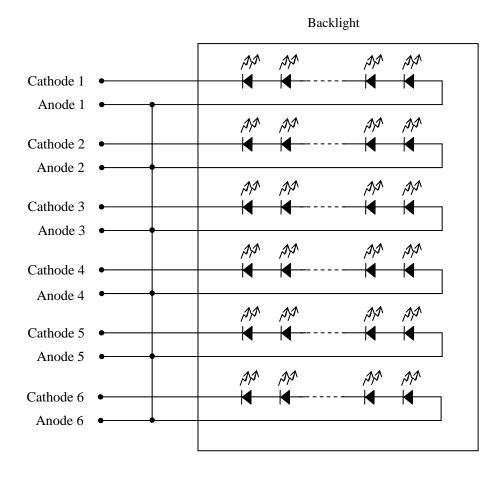


Note1: Relations between GND (Signal ground), FG (Frame ground) in the LCD module is as follows.

GND – FG Connected

Note2: GND and FG must be connected to customer equipment's ground, and it is recommended that these grounds be connected together in customer equipment.

Note3: Detail of backlight



#### 4. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

#### 4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification	Unit	
Module size	$326.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ (W)} \times 253.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ (H)} \times 11.7 \pm 0.5 \text{ (D)}$	Note1	mm
Display area	304.128 (H) × 228.096 (V)	Note1	mm
Weight	(970) (typ.), 1,050 (max.)		g

Note1: See "8. OUTLINE DRAWINGS".

#### 4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

	Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks	
Power supply voltage	LCD panel sig	nal processing board	VCC	-0.3 to +4.0	V		
Input voltage		olay signals Note1	VD	-0.3 to VCC +0.3	V	-	
for signals		ction signal Note2	VF	-0.3 to VCC +0.3	V		
Backlight	Forw	ard current	IL	60	mA	per one circuit	
	Storage temper	ature	Tst	-20 to +60	°C	-	
Operating t	amparatura	Front surface	TopF	0 to +55	°C	Note3	
Operating t	emperature	Rear surface	TopR	0 to +60 °C		Note4	
				≤ 95	%	Ta ≤ 40°C	
	Relative humi Note5	dity	RH	≤ 85	%	$40^{\circ}\text{C} < \text{Ta} \le 50^{\circ}\text{C}$	
				≤ 70	%	50°C < Ta ≤ 55°C	
	Absolute humi Note5	dity	АН	≤ 73 Note6	g/m <sup>3</sup>	Ta > 55°C	
	Operating altit	ude	-	≤ 4,850	m	$0^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{Ta} \le 55^{\circ}\text{C}$	
	Storage altitu	de	-	≤ 13,600	m	-20°C ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C	

Note1: D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CLK+/-

Note2: MSL

Note3: Measured at center of LCD panel surface (including self-heat)

Note4: Measured at center of LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)

Note5: No condensation

Note6: Water amount at Ta= 55°C and RH= 70%



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#### 4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.3.1 LCD panel signal processing board

 $(Ta=25^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks	
Power supply voltage		VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-	
Power supply current		ICC	-	500 Note1	700 Note2	mA	at VCC= 3.3V	
Permissible ripple voltage		VRP	-	-	100	mVp-p	for VCC	
Differential input threshold	High	VTH	-	-	+100	mV	at VCM= 1.2V	
voltage for LVDS receiver	Low	VTL	-100	-	-	mV	Note3	
Input voltage swing for LVDS	receiver	Vi	0	-	2.4	V	-	
Terminating resistance		RT	-	100	-	Ω	-	
Input voltage for	High	VFH	2.0	-	VCC	V		
MSL signal	Low	VFL	0	-	0.8	V	-	
Input current for	High	IFH	-	-	300	μΑ		
MSL signal	Low	IFL	-300	-	-	μΑ	-	

Note1: Checkered flag pattern [by EIAJ ED-2522]

Note2: Pattern for maximum current

Note3: Common mode voltage for LVDS receiver



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#### 4.3.2 Backlight lamp

(Ta= 25°C, Note1, Note2, Note3)

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Forward current	IL	-	50	55	mA	-
		23.9	27.0	30.6	V	Ta= +25°C at IL= 50 mA/ One circuit
Forward voltage	VL	21.6	-	(28.5)	V	Ta= +55°C at IL= 50 mA/ One circuit
Torward voltage	VL.	(25.0)	-	31.8	V	Ta= 0°C at IL= 50 mA/ One circuit
		(25.2)	-	32.1	V	Ta= 0°C at IL= 55 mA/ One circuit

Note1: Please drive with constant current.

Note2: The above specifications are for one LED circuit of the backlight.

Note3: The Luminance uniformity may be changed depending on the current variation between 6 circuits. It is recommended that the current value difference among the circuits be less than 5%.

#### 4.3.3 Power supply voltage ripple

This product works if the ripple voltage levels are over the permissible values as the following table, but there might be noise on the display image.

Power suppl	y voltage	Ripple voltage Note1 (Measure at input terminal of power supply)					
VCC	3.3V	≤ 100	mVp-p				

Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

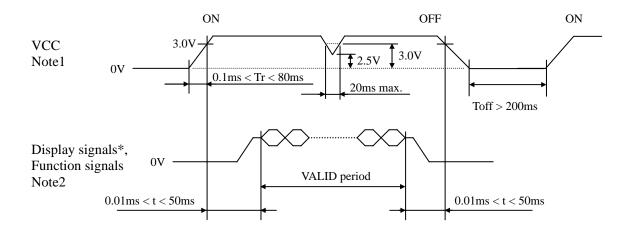
#### 4.3.4 Fuse

Parameter	Fu	ise	Rating	Eusing surrent	Remarks	
Farameter	Туре	Supplier	Kaung	Fusing current	Remarks	
VCC	FCC16202AB	KAMAYA ELECTRIC	2.0A	4.0A	Note1	
VCC	FCC10202AB	Co., Ltd	36V	4.0A	note1	

Note1: The power supply's rated current must be more than the fusing current. If it is less than the fusing current, the fuse may not blow in a short time, and then nasty smell, smoke and so on may occur.

#### 4.4 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE

#### 4.4.1 LCD panel signal processing board



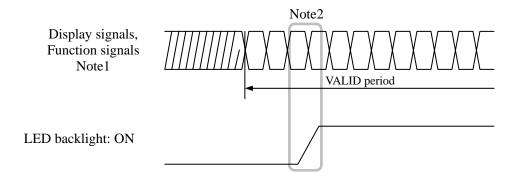
\* These signals should be measured at the terminal of  $100\Omega$  resistance.

Note1: If there is a voltage variation (voltage drop) at the rising edge of VCC below 3.0V, there is a possibility that a product does not work due to a protection circuit.

Note2: Display signals (D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/-, CLK+/-) and function signal (MSL) must be set to Low or High impedance, except the VALID period (See above sequence diagram), in order to avoid the circuitry damage.

If some of display and function signals of this product are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If a customer stops the display and function signals, VCC also must be shut down.

#### 4.4.2 LED driver board



Note1: These are the display and function signals for LCD panel signal processing board.

Note2: The backlight should be turned on within the valid period of display and function signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

#### 4.5 CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS FOR INTERFACE PINS

4.5.1 LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket (LCD module side): DF14H-20P-1.25H (Hirose Electric Co., Ltd. (HRS))
Adaptable plug: DF14-20S-1.25C (Hirose Electric Co., Ltd. (HRS))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks					
1	VCC	Power supply	Note1					
2	VCC	Fower suppry	Note1					
3	GND		N 1					
4	GND	Ground	Note1					
5	D0-	D' 11	N. C					
6	D0+	Pixel data	Note2					
7	GND	Ground	Note1					
8	D1-	Pixel data	Note2					
9	D1+	Pixel data	110102					
10	GND	Ground	Note1					
11	D2-	Pixel data	N2					
12	D2+	Pixel data	Note2					
13	GND	Ground	Note1					
14	CLK-	Pixel clock	Note2					
15	CLK+	Pixel clock	Note2					
16	GND	Ground	Note1					
17	D3-	Pixel data	Note2					
18	D3+	rixei data	Note2					
19	RSVD	Reserved	Keep this pin open.					
20	MSL	Selection of LVDS input map	High: Input map A Low or Open: Input map B Note3, Note4					

Note1: All GND and VCC terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

Note2: Twist pair wires with  $100\Omega$  (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

Note3: See "4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS".

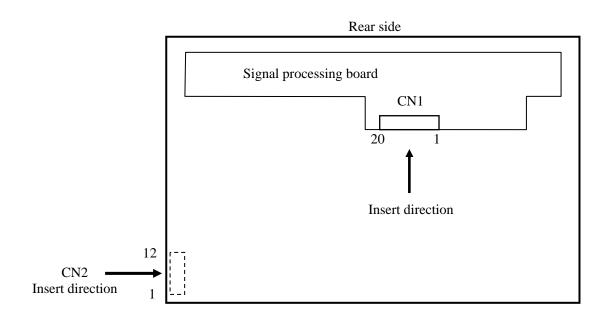
Note4: This terminal is pulled-down in the product. (Pull-down resistance:  $50k\Omega$ )

#### 4.5.2 Backlight lamp

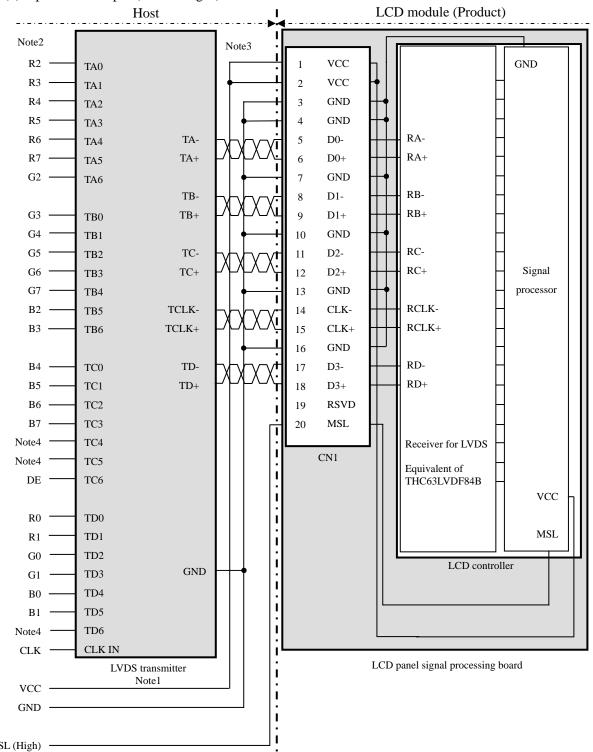
CN2 plug (LCD module side): SM12B-SRSS-TB (J.S.T. Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
Adaptable socket: SHR-12V-S (J.S.T. Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Tidaptable	BOCKET.	511K 12 V 5 (3.5.1. Wilg. Co.	, Dtd.)
Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	A1	Anode1	-
2	K1	Cathode 1	-
3	A2	Anode2	-
4	K2	Cathode2	-
5	A3	Anode3	-
6	K3	Cathode3	-
7	A4	Anode4	-
8	K4	Cathode4	-
9	A5	Anode5	-
10	K5	Cathode5	-
11	A6	Anode6	-
12	K6	Cathode6	-

#### 4.5.3 Positions of plug and socket

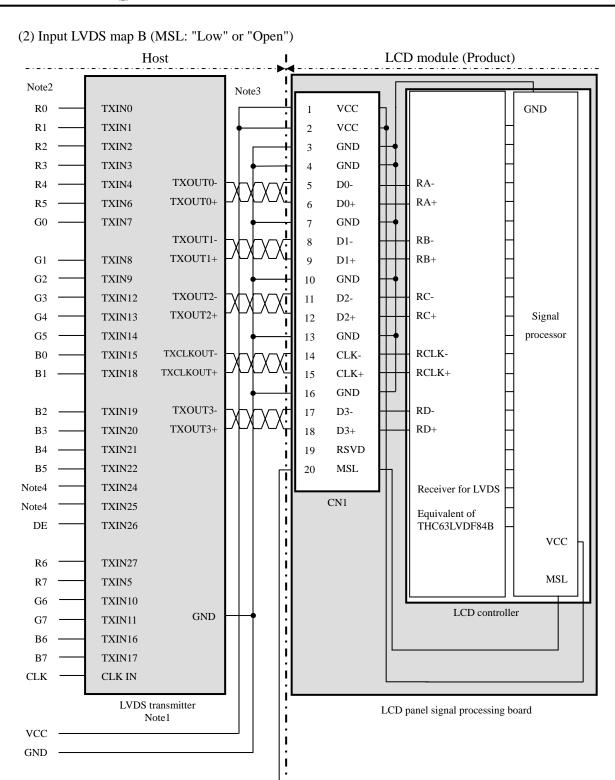


- 4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS
  - (1) Input LVDS map A (MSL: "High")



- Note1: Recommended transmitter: THC63LVDM83D (THine Electronics Inc.) or equivalent
- Note2: LSB (Least Significant Bit) R0, G0, B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) R7, G7, B7
- Note3: Twist pair wires with  $100\Omega$  (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.
- Note4: Input signals to TC4, TC5 and TD6 are not used inside the product, but do not keep TC4, TC5 and TD6 open to avoid noise problem.

MSL (Low or Open)



Note1: Recommended transmitter: DS90C383 (National Semiconductor) or equivalent

Note2: LSB (Least Significant Bit) – R0, G0, B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) – R7, G7, B7

Note3: Twist pair wires with  $100\Omega$  (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

Note4: Input signals to TXIN24 and TXIN25 are not used inside the product, but do not keep TXIN24 and TXIN25 open to avoid noise problem.

#### 4.6 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

This product can display 16,777,216 colors equivalent with 256 gray scales. Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as follows;

Dien	lay colors									Data	sign	al (0:	Low	level	, 1: F	ligh	level)								
Dispi	iay colors	R 7	R 6	R 5	R 4	R 3	R 2	R 1	R 0	G 7	G 6	G 5	G 4	G 3	G 2	G 1	G 0	В 7	В 6	В 5	B 4	В 3	В 2	B 1	В 0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SIC	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basic Colors	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ba	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cale	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red gray scale	1					:								:								:			
d gr	$\downarrow$					:								:								:			
Rec	bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>e</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
sca	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
gray	<b>1</b>					:								:								:			
Green gray scale	↓					:	_	_	_					:		_		_	_	_	_	:	_	_	
Gre	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
scal	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ray	1					:																:			
Blue gray scale	<b>↓</b>		0	0	0	:	^	0			0	0		:	0	_	0					: _		0	
Bh	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	I	l	I	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I	I	l	1	1	l	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

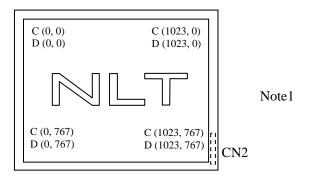
#### 4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS

The following table is the coordinates per pixel (See "4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS".).

C (0, 0)	В					
C(0, 0)	C( 1, 0)	• • •	C( X, 0)	• • •	C(1022, 0)	C(1023, 0)
C( 0, 1)	C( 1, 1)	• • •	C( X, 1)	• • •	C(1022, 1)	C(1023, 1)
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	• • •	•	• • •	•	• • •
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
C( 0, Y)	C( 1, Y)	• • •	C( X, Y)	• • •	C(1022, Y)	C(1023, Y)
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	• • •	•	• • •	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
C( 0, 766)	C(1, 766)	• • •	C( X, 766)	• • •	C(1022, 766)	C(1023, 766)
C( 0, 767)	C( 1, 767)	• • •	C( X, 767)	• • •	C(1022, 767)	C(1023, 767)

#### 4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS

The following figures are seen from a front view.



Note1: Meaning of C (X, Y) and D (X, Y)

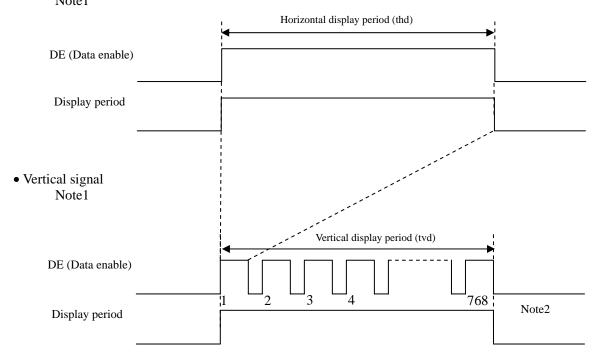
C (X, Y): The coordinates of the display position (See "4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS".)

D (X, Y): The data number of input signal for LCD panel signal processing board

#### 4.9 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS

#### 4.9.1 Outline of input signal timings

## • Horizontal signal Note1



Note1: This diagram indicates virtual signal for set up to timing. Note2: See "**4.9.3 Input signal timing chart**" for the pulse number.



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#### 4.9.2 Timing characteristics

(Note1, Note2, Note3)

Parameter				Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks	
CLK	Frequency –		Vf=75Hz	1/tc	60.0	-	70.0	MHz	-	
			Vf= 60Hz		60.0	65.0	70.0		15.384 ns (typ.)	
CLK	Duty			ı						
	Rise time, Fall time			-				ns		
	CLK-DATA Setu		tup time	-				ns		
DATA	CER-DITII	Н	Hold time		-			ns	-	
	Rise t	time, Fall time		-				ns		
	Horizontal		Vf=75Hz	- th	16.000	-	-	μs	_	
		Cycle			1,100	-	1,800	CLK	-	
			Vf= 60Hz		16.000	20.676	-	μs	48.363 kHz (typ.)	
					1,100	1,344	1,800	CLK		
		Display period		thd		1,024		CLK	-	
	Vertical (One frame)		Vf=75Hz	- tv	-	13.328	20.0	ms	75.029 Hz (typ.)	
DE		Cycle			771	-	-	Н	73.027 Hz (typ.)	
		-	Vf= 60Hz		-	16.666	20.0	ms	60.000 Hz (typ.)	
					771	806	-	Н	00.000 Hz (typ.)	
		Display period		tvd	768			Н	-	
	CLK-DE	Setup time		-	-			ns		
	CLK-DE	Hold time		-				ns	-	
	Rise time, Fall time			-				ns		

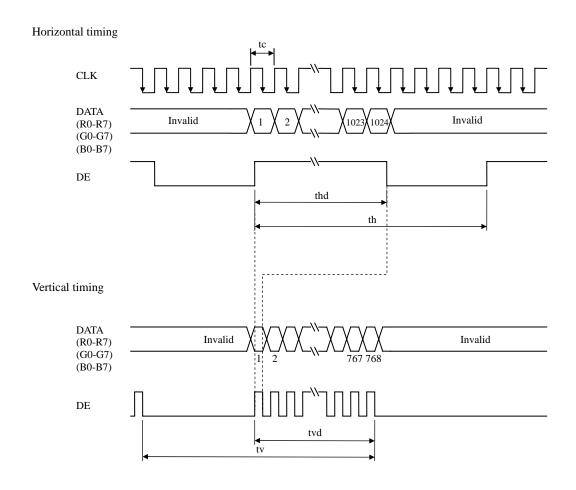
Note1: Definition of parameters is as follows.

tc= 1CLK, th= 1H, Vf= 1/tv

Note2: See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.

Note3: Vertical cycle (tv) should be specified in integral multiple of Horizontal cycle (th).

#### 4.9.3 Input signal timing chart



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#### 4.10 OPTICS

#### 4.10.1 Optical characteristics

(Note1, Note2)

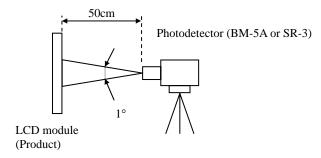
Parameter		Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Measuring instrument	Remarks
Luminance		White at center $\theta R = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta L = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta U = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta D = 0^{\circ}$	L	(170)	(270)	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	SR-3 or BM-5A	-
Contrast ratio		White/Black at center $\theta R = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta L = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta U = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta D = 0^{\circ}$	CR	(500)	(900)	1	-	SR-3 or BM-5A	Note3
Luminance uni	formity	White $\theta R = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta L = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta U = 0^{\circ}$ , $\theta D = 0^{\circ}$	LU	ı	1.2	1.35	-	BM-5A	Note4
	White	<b>x</b> coordinate	Wx	0.263	0.313	0.363	-		Note5
	wille	y coordinate	Wy	0.279	0.329	0.379	-		
	Red	x coordinate	Rx	-	(0.65)	-	-	SR-3	
Chromaticity		y coordinate	Ry	-	(0.34)	-	-		
Cinomaticity	Green	x coordinate	Gx	-	(0.29)	-	-		
		y coordinate	Gy	-	(0.60)	-	-		
	Blue	x coordinate	Bx	-	(0.14)	-	-		
	Diuc	y coordinate	By	-	(0.08)	-	-		
Color gamut		$\theta$ R= 0°, $\theta$ L= 0°, $\theta$ U= 0°, $\theta$ D= 0° at center, against NTSC color space	C	65	72	ı	%		
Response time		Black to White		-	14	20	ms	BM-5A	Note6
		White to Black	Toff	-	11	20	ms	DIVI-JA	Note7
Viewing angle	Right	$\theta$ U= 0°, $\theta$ D= 0°, CR $\geq$ 10	θR	70	88	-	0	D14.54	
	Left	θU= 0°, θD= 0°, CR≥ 10	θL	70	88	-	0	BM-5A or	NI_4-0
	Up	$\theta R = 0^{\circ}, \ \theta L = 0^{\circ}, \ CR \ge 10$	θU	70	88	-	0	EZ Contrast	Note8
	Down	$\theta R=0^{\circ}, \theta L=0^{\circ}, CR \ge 10$	θD	70	88	-	0	Contrast	

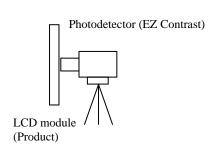
Note1: These are initial characteristics.

Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows.

Ta= 25°C, VCC= 3.3V, IL= 50mA / One circuit, Display mode: XGA, Horizontal cycle= 1/48.363kHz, Vertical cycle= 1/60.0Hz, DPS= Low or Open: Normal scan

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation 20minutes after the product works in the dark room. Also measurement methods are as follows.





Note3: See "4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio".

Note4: See "4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity".

Note5: These coordinates are found on CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

Note6: Product surface temperature: TopF= (31)°C Note7: See "**4.10.4 Definition of response times**". Note8: See "**4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles**".

#### 4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio

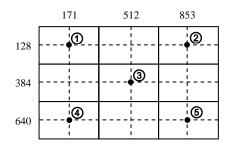
The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

#### 4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

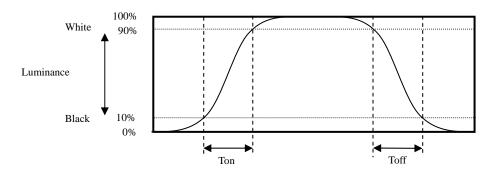
$$Luminance \ uniformity \ (LU) = \ \frac{Maximum \ luminance \ from \ \textcircled{1} \ to \ \textcircled{5}}{Minimum \ luminance \ from \ \textcircled{1} \ to \ \textcircled{5}}$$

The luminance is measured at near the 5 points shown below.

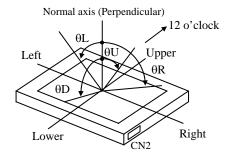


#### 4.10.4 Definition of response times

Response time is measured at the time when the luminance changes from "black" to "white", or "white" to "black" on the same screen point, by photo-detector. Ton is the time when the luminance changes from 10% up to 90%. Also Toff is the time when the luminance changes from 90% down to 10% (See the following diagram.).



#### 4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles





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#### 5. ESTIMATED LUMINANCE LIFETIME

The luminance lifetime is the time from initial luminance to half-luminance.

#### This lifetime is the estimated value, and is not guarantee value.

	Condition	Estimated luminance lifetime (Life time expectancy) Note1, Note2, Note3	Unit
LED elementary substance	25°C (Ambient temperature of the product) Continuous operation, IL= 50mA/One circuit	70,000	h
	55°C (Surface temperature at screen center) Continuous operation, IL= 50mA/One circuit	60,000	h

Note1: Life time expectancy is mean time to half-luminance.

Note2: Estimated luminance lifetime is not the value for an LCD module but the value for LED elementary substance.

Note3: By ambient temperature, the lifetime changes particularly. Especially, in case the product works under high temperature environment, the lifetime becomes short.

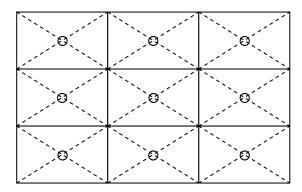
3

#### 6. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test it	em	Condition	Judgment	Note1	
High temperature (Operat	and humidity ion)	① 60 ± 2°C, RH= 60%, 240hours ② Display data is white.			
Heat cycle (Operation)		① 0 ± 3°C1hour 55 ± 3°C1hour ② 50cycles, 4hours/cycle ③ Display data is white.			
Thermal shock (Non operation)		<ul> <li>-20 ± 3°C30minutes         60 ± 3°C30minutes</li> <li>100cycles, 1hour/cycle</li> <li>Temperature transition time is within 5 minutes.</li> </ul>	No display malfunctions		
ESD (Operation)		<ul> <li>① 150pF, 150Ω, ±10kV</li> <li>② 9 places on a panel surface Note2</li> <li>③ 10 times each places at 1 sec interval</li> </ul>			
Dust (Operation)		<ul> <li> Sample dust: No. 15 (by JIS-Z8901)</li> <li> 15 seconds stir</li> <li> 8 times repeat at 1 hour interval</li> </ul>			
Vibration (Non operation)		<ul> <li>5 to 100Hz, 11.76m/s²</li> <li>1 minute/cycle</li> <li>X, Y, Z directions</li> <li>50 times each directions</li> </ul>	No display malfunctions No physical damages		
Mechanical shock (Non operation)		① 294m/s², 11ms ② X, Y, Z directions ③ 3 times each directions	No physical damages		
Low process	Operation	③ 55°C±3°C24 hours			
Low pressure	Non-operation	① 15kPa (Equivalent to altitude 13,600m) ② -20°C±3°C24 hours ③ 60°C±3°C24 hours	No display malfunctions		

Note1: Display and appearance are checked under environmental conditions equivalent to the inspection conditions of defect criteria.

Note2: See the following figure for discharge points.



#### 7. PRECAUTIONS

#### 7.1 MEANING OF CAUTION SIGNS

The following caution signs have very important meaning. **Be sure to read "7.2 CAUTIONS" and "7.3 ATTENTIONS"!** 



This sign has the meaning that a customer will be injured or the product will sustain damage if the customer practices wrong operations.



This sign has the meaning that a customer will be injured, if the customer practices wrong operations.

#### 7.2 CAUTIONS



\* Do not shock and press the LCD panel and the backlight! There is a danger of breaking, because they are made of glass. (Shock: Equal to or no greater than 294m/s² and equal to or no greater than 11ms, Pressure: Equal to or no greater than 19.6 N (\$\phi\$16mm jig))

### 7.3 ATTENTIONS



#### 7.3.1 Handling of the product

- ① Take hold of both ends without touching the circuit board when the product (LCD module) is picked up from inner packing box to avoid broken down or misadjustment, because of stress to mounting parts on the circuit board.
- 2 When the product is put on the table temporarily, display surface must be placed downward.
- 3 When handling the product, take the measures of electrostatic discharge with such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, because the product may be damaged by electrostatic.
- ⓐ The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.343N·m. Higher torque might result in distortion of the bezel. And the length of product mounting screws must be ≤ 2.8mm.
- ⑤ The product must be installed using mounting holes without undue stress such as bends or twist (See outline drawings). And do not add undue stress to any portion (such as bezel flat area). Bends or twist described above and undue stress to any portion may cause display mura.
- 6 Do not press or rub on the sensitive product surface. When cleaning the panel surface, wipe it with a soft dry cloth.
- ② Do not push or pull the interface connectors while the product is working.
- When handling the product, use of an original protection sheet on the product surface (polarizer) is recommended for protection of product surface. Adhesive type protection sheet may change color or characteristics of the polarizer.
- ① Usually liquid crystals don't leak through the breakage of glasses because of the surface tension of thin layer and the construction of LCD panel. But, if you contact with liquid crystal by any chance, please wash it away with soap and water.



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#### 7.3.2 Environment

- ① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in packing box with antistatic pouch in room temperature to avoid dusts and sunlight, when storing the product.
- ② In order to prevent dew condensation occurred by temperature difference, the product packing box must be opened after enough time being left under the environment of an unpacking room. Evaluate the storage time sufficiently because dew condensation is affected by the environmental temperature and humidity. (Recommended storage time: 6 hours or more with the original packing state after a customer receives the package)
- 3 Do not operate in high magnetic field. Circuit boards may be broken.
- 4 This product is not designed as radiation hardened.

#### 7.3.3 Characteristics

#### The following items are neither defects nor failures.

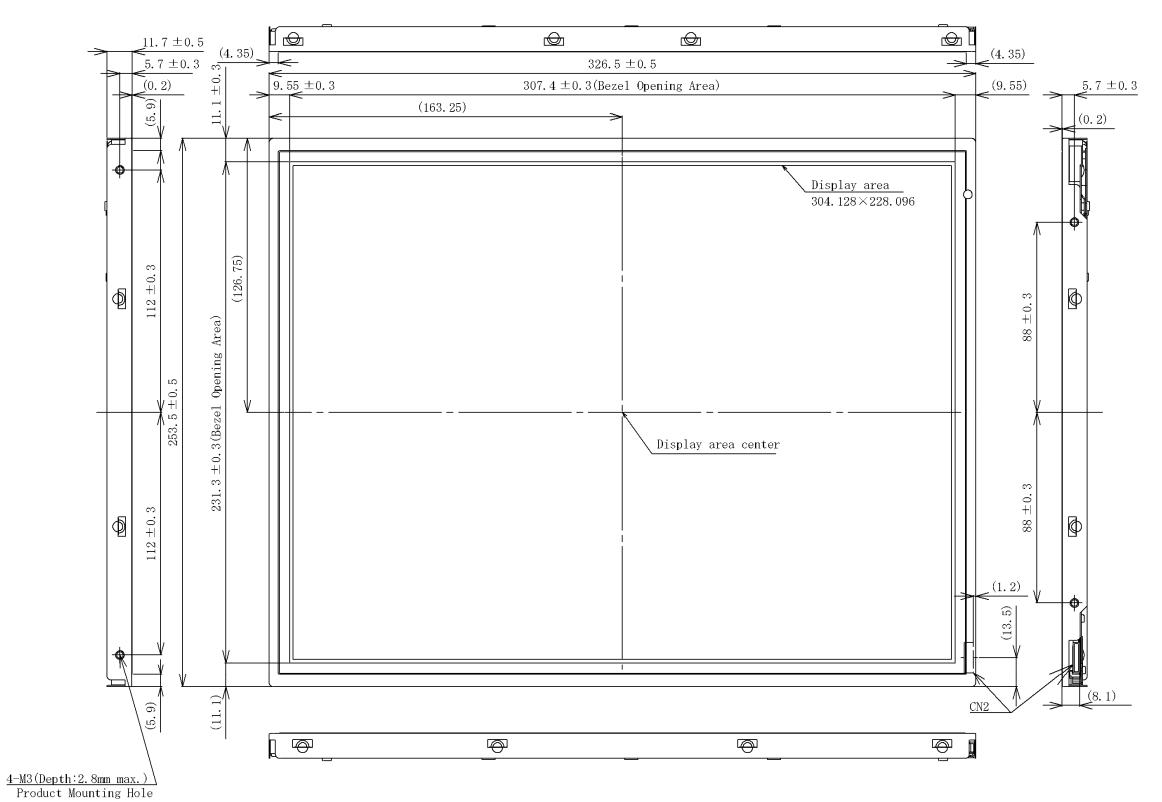
- ① Characteristics of the LCD (such as response time, luminance, color uniformity and so on) may be changed depending on ambient temperature. If the product is stored under condition of low temperature for a long time, it may cause display mura. In this case, the product should be operated after enough time being left under condition of operating temperature.
- ② Display mura, flickering, vertical streams or tiny spots may be observed depending on display patterns.
- 3 Do not display the fixed pattern for a long time because it may cause image sticking. Use a screen saver, if the fixed pattern is displayed on the screen.
- The display color may be changed depending on viewing angle because of the use of condenser sheet in the backlight.
- ⑤ Optical characteristics may be changed depending on input signal timings.

#### 7.3.4 Others

- ① All GND and VCC terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
- ② Do not disassemble a product or adjust variable resistors.
- ③ See "REPLACEMENT MANUAL FOR LAMP HOLDER SET", when replacing lamp holder set.
- 4 Pack the product with the original shipping package, in order to avoid any damages during transportation, when returning the product to NLT for repairing and so on.

#### 8. OUTLINE DRAWINGS

#### 8.1 FRONT VIEW

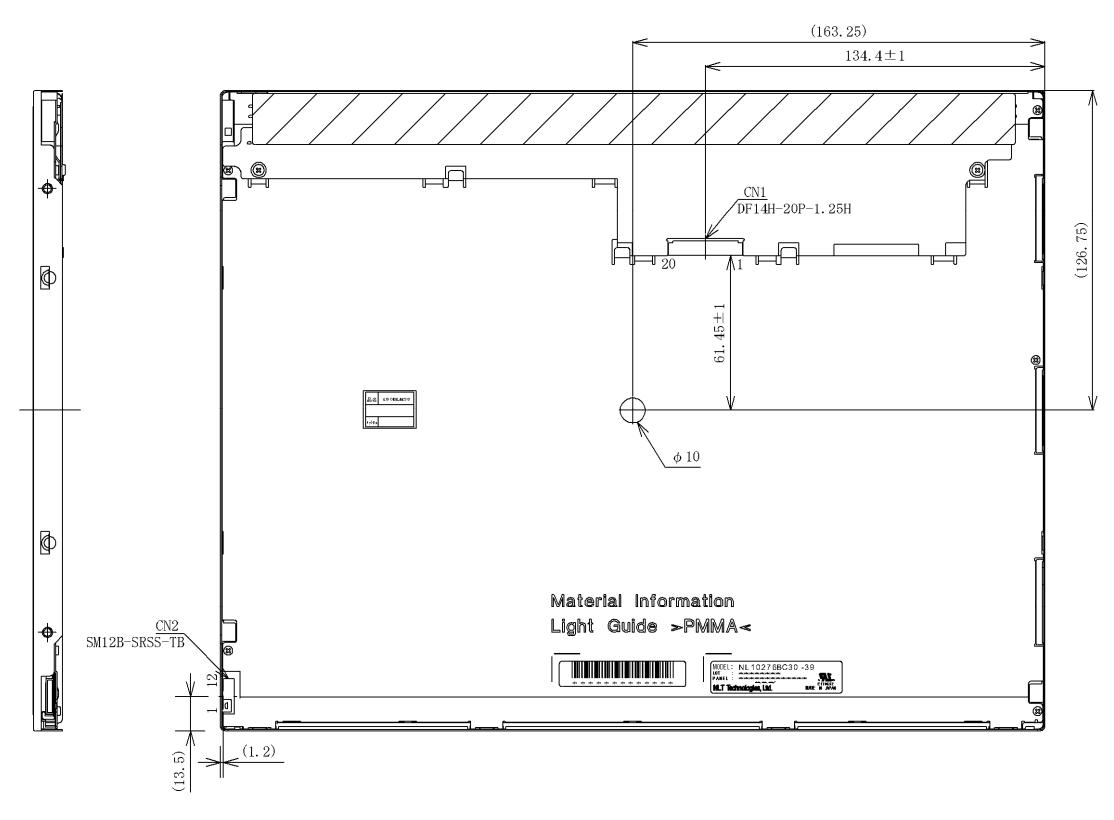


Unit: mm

Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.

Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.343N·m.

8.2 REAR VIEW



Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.

Unit: mm



#### **REVISION HISTORY**

The inside of latest specifications is revised to the clerical error and the major improvement of previous edition. Only a changed part such as functions, characteristic value and so on that may affect a design of customers, are described especially below.

Edition	Document number	Prepared date	Revision contents and signature				
1st edition	DOD-PP- 1230	June 16, 2011	Revision contents  New issue  Writer  Approved by	Checked by	Prepared by		
			T. OGAWA		T. OGAWA		
2nd edition	DOD-PP- 1249	July 26, 2011	Revision contents  P1 Company name is changed. P5 General specifications  • Weight: (955) g (typ.) → (9	070) g (typ.)			
			P8 Mechanical specifications • Weight: (955) (typ.) g → (958 Rear view • Nameplate Label: Company • Hole (elimination)	970) (typ.) g			
			Writer  Approved by  T. OGAWA	Checked by	Prepared by T. OGAWA		
3rd edition	DOD-PP- 1265	Sep. 9, 2011	- Ta=0°C (IL=50mA): (25	21.69 (min.), (28.44) (max.) <sup>3</sup> (2.29) (min.), 32.04 (max.) <sup>3</sup> (2.20) (min.), 32.04 (max.) <sup>3</sup> (2.20) (min.), 32.04 (max.) <sup>3</sup> (2.20) (min.)	pp holder for backlight $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow 21.6 \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$ $(x, y) \rightarrow (25.0) \text{ (min.)}, (28.5) \text{ (max.)} V$		